Case	2:18-cv-02545-JAK-RAO	Document 7 #:32	Filed 04/06/18	Page 1 of 3	Page ID	
1 2 3 4 5 6		#.32				
8	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT					
9	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA					
10						
11	KINGSTON INVESTMI	ENTS, LLC,	Case No. CV 18-02545-JAK (RAOx)			
12	Plaint	iff,			JAK (KAOX)	
13	V.		ORDER REMANDING ACTION AND DENYING REQUEST TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS			
14	KRISTY ABE, et al.,					
15	Defen	idants.	<b>JS-6</b>			
16						
17	I.					
18 19	FACTUAL BACKGROUND					
20	Plaintiff Kingston Investments, LLC ("Plaintiff") filed an unlawful detainer					
21	action in Los Angeles County Superior Court against Defendants Kristy Abe and					
22	Does 1 to 10 ("Defendants"), on or about February 1, 2018. Notice of Removal					
23	("Removal") and Attached Complaint ("Compl."), Dkt. No. 1. Defendants are					
24	allegedly occupants of real property located in Sun Valley, California ("the					
25	property"). Compl. ¶ 3; Prejudgment Claim of Right of Possession ¶ 3. Plaintiff is					
26	the owner of the property. Compl. ¶¶ 2-3. Plaintiff filed the unlawful detainer					
27	action demanding that Defendants quit and deliver up possession of the property.					
28	Id. at $\P$ 4. Plaintiff also seeks monetary damages. Id. at $\P$ 6, Prayer for Relief.					

Defendant Arturo Andrade filed a Notice of Removal on March 29, 2018, invoking the Court's diversity jurisdiction. Removal at 2-4. Defendant Andrade also filed a Request to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis*. Dkt. No. 3.

II.

## **DISCUSSION**

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction, having subject matter jurisdiction only over matters authorized by the Constitution and statute. *See, e.g., Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co.*, 511 U.S. 375, 377, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994). It is this Court's duty always to examine its own subject matter jurisdiction, *see Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514, 126 S. Ct. 1235, 163 L. Ed. 2d 1097 (2006), and the Court may remand a case summarily if there is an obvious jurisdictional issue. *Cf. Scholastic Entm't, Inc. v. Fox Entm't Grp., Inc.*, 336 F.3d 982, 985 (9th Cir. 2003) ("While a party is entitled to notice and an opportunity to respond when a court contemplates dismissing a claim on the merits, it is not so when the dismissal is for lack of subject matter jurisdiction.") (omitting internal citations). A defendant attempting to remove an action from state to federal court bears the burden of proving that jurisdiction exists. *See Scott v. Breeland*, 792 F.2d 925, 927 (9th Cir. 1986). Further, a "strong presumption" against removal jurisdiction exists. *See Gaus v. Miles, Inc.*, 980 F.2d 564, 567 (9th Cir. 1992).

Defendant Andrade asserts that this Court has subject matter jurisdiction due to the existence of diversity. Removal at 2-4. Section 1441 provides, in relevant part, that a defendant may remove to federal court a civil action in state court of which the federal court has original jurisdiction. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1441(a). Section 1332 provides that federal "district courts shall have original jurisdiction over all civil actions where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$75,000, . . ., and is between—(1) citizens of different States . . . ." *See id.* § 1332.

Here, the Court's review of the Notice of Removal and attached Complaint					
makes clear that there is no basis for diversity jurisdiction because the amount in					
controversy does not exceed the diversity jurisdiction threshold of \$75,000. See 28					
U.S.C. § 1332(a). The amount in controversy is determined from the complaint					
itself, unless it appears to a legal certainty that the claim is worth a different amount					
than that pled in the complaint. Horton v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 367 U.S. 348, 354,					
81 S. Ct. 1570, 6 L.Ed.2d 890 (1961); Lowdermilk v. United States Bank Nat'l					
Assoc., 479 F.3d 994, 999 (9th Cir. 2007). In filing the action, Plaintiff explicitly					
limited its demand for damages to an amount less than \$10,000.00. (See Compl. at					
1.) Because the amount of damages that Plaintiff seeks appears to be below the					
jurisdictional minimum, the Court cannot exercise diversity jurisdiction in this case.					
III.					
CONCLUSION					
Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that this case is REMANDED to the Superior					

Accordingly, IT IS ORDERED that this case is REMANDED to the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, forthwith.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Defendant's Request to Proceed *In Forma Pauperis* is DENIED as moot.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: April 6, 2018

am n

JOHN A. KRONSTADT UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Presented by:

Rozella a. Oli

ROZELLA A. OLIVER

UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE